The Bulletins are published weekly throughout the school year (thirty issues) to aid teachers and students in keeping abreast of geography behind current news events.

GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS

of

The National Geographic Society

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

The National Geographic Society is a non-profit educational and scientific Society established for the increase of geographic knowledge and its popular diffusion.

VOLUME XXVII February 21, 1949 NUMBER 19

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FENNO JACOBS FROM THREE LIONS

HEAD AND HAND CARRY PARAGUAY'S FRUITS HOME FROM THE MARKET IN ASUNCIÓN (Bulletin No. 1)

Bulletin No. 1, February 21, 1949

Asunción Views Another Bloodless Revolution

THE bloodless revolution which on January 30 deposed Paraguay's President Juan Natalicio Gonzalez is the sixth that has disrupted the South American republic during the past year. It is the 51st since 1870 when Paraguay's present constitution was drawn up.

The setting for most of the political shifts in the nation's turbulent history is Asunción, the 400-year-old capital.

In Picturesque Tropical Surroundings

Founded in 1537, Asunción has been Paraguay's seat of government through both the Spanish-colonial era and the years of the modern republic. It has a population of about 134,000, including its suburbs. Its tropical garden, blazing with vivid flowers, its many plazas, and its avenues bordered with fragrant orange trees place it among Latin America's most colorful capitals.

The capital city also is the chief port of a landlocked country whose main traffic arteries are two great rivers, the Paraguay and the Paraná. A thousand miles from the sea, it stands on the Paraguay at the point where this river begins its role of boundary between Paraguay and Argentina after cutting across Paraguay from north to south.

Paraguay's social and cultural life is centered in Asunción, also its financial and commercial life. The National University, which includes colleges of law and medicine, had nearly 1,000 students in 1940. Most of the city's important buildings were constructed less than a century ago, giving it a modern appearance although it is one of the oldest cities in the Western Hemisphere. The fort which the Spaniards built on the site in 1536 was Paraguay's first permanent settlement.

Independence from Spain Won Without Bloodshed

Indian influence is strong in the city, as it is everywhere in Paraguay. It is the legacy of the Guaraní Indians who were there when the Spaniards came. Modern Paraguayans are of Spanish-Guaraní stock without the Negro strain so frequent in the *mestizos* of many Latin-American countries. Indian country women, enveloped in shawls, ride burros into market with their fruit and vegetables. Their city sisters carry these provisions home on their heads (illustration, cover). Guaraní is quite generally spoken, although the official language of the country is Spanish.

For 30 years after Paraguay won its independence from Spain, bloodlessly, in 1811, Asunción was isolated. It was closed to foreign trade and many of its residents left. Then a huge construction program was launched. Stone levees were built to hold the Paraguay River within bounds. Government buildings, churches, and a railway station were erected.

Then came the war against Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay—1864-1870. The country was devasted. Barely a fourth of Paraguay's million

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER APRIL 27, 1943, POST OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.
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W. ROBERT MOORE

WHITE-DRAPED ETHIOPIANS HEADING FOR THE CENTER OF ADDIS ABABA PASS A SUBURBAN CLUSTER OF WHITE-WALLED HOMES

The capital of the African kingdom (Bulletin No. 3) sprawls over a large area, with wooded sections or deep gullies separating groups of houses and with no true "downtown." Trees, source of fuel, are important to every Ethiopian community. When Addis Ababa's original groves of acacia and juniper gave out, a new site for the capital was considered. But Emperor Menelik II introduced the fast-growing eucalyptus and saved the city.

Bulletin No. 2, February 21, 1949

Oil Puts Baton Rouge among 100 Big Cities

BATON Rouge, 1948—50,000 people. Baton Rouge, 1949—100,000 plus. Louisiana's colorful capital has grown!

On January 1 a new plan of government and development became effective for 544-square-mile East Baton Rouge Parish, in which the city lies. The plan extended the city limits to encompass 37 square miles of the parish, and to include the thousands of people whose homes overflowed the old city bounds. These people had been attracted to the vicinity by its booming oil and chemical industries.

1950 Population Will Triple 1940's

Louisiana's parishes correspond to counties in other states. The name of East Baton Rouge Parish indicates that it lies east of the Mississippi River, which, in its final stretch, flows through Louisiana rather than forming the boundary between the Pelican State and Mississippi.

The Baton Rouge of the coming 1950 census will show approximately triple the 34,719 population figure of the 1940 census, and will stand among the cities with the greatest proportionate increases. In passing 100,000, Baton Rouge squeezes into the ranks of the country's 100 largest cities just 100 years after it first became the state capital.

Many people think of Baton Rouge chiefly as the site of Louisiana's state capitol building, completed in 1932—a towering pile of 34 stories. At 450 feet, it is the tallest of state capitols and one of the tallest buildings in the South. Others think of the city as the capital of one of the nation's best sugar-cane regions. Louisiana's rich "sugar bowl," area of the heaviest sugar-cane growth, lies west across the Mississippi, its eastern fringes visible from the capitol tower.

Louisiana State University is one of the city's show places. It is important in the life of the state because low tuition and fees allow thousands of students to obtain college instruction. Through its extension division, practical demonstrations in agriculture are given in every corner of the state.

First Oil Refinery Erected in 1909

Fewer, perhaps, are aware of Baton Rouge's well-sustained industrial boom, due largely to position in a rich oil-producing region at the head of deepwater navigation on the Mississippi River. Although the business of running the state and educating its youth takes more people than it used to, most of Baton Rouge's residents live directly or indirectly by the oil business.

When the first oil refinery came to Baton Rouge in 1909, about 14,000 people lived in the quiet city spread on the southernmost bluff of the Mississippi River. That refinery has grown into one of the world's largest, processing ten million tons of crude petroleum a year. In World War II, it was one of the largest aviation-gasoline suppliers.

Crude oil is piped to Baton Rouge largely from fields in Louisiana, Arkansas, and Oklahoma. From the port, products flow into world trade

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and a quarter people survived the fighting, and the starvation and disease that followed it. Of those who came through, about nine-tenths were women, the rest chiefly boys and old men.

In spite of this disastrous setback, the war with Bolivia over the Chaco in the 1930's, and the frequent revolutions, Paraguay has more or less "retrieved its fallen fortunes." Its human population is again over a million, its cattle once more average five to a man.

NOTE: Asunción may be located on the National Geographic Society's map of South America. Write the Society, Washington 6, D. C., for a map price list.

See also, "Through Paraguay and Southern Matto Grosso," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for October, 1943*; and "River-encircled Paraguay," April, 1943; and, in the GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS, April 14, 1947, "Rich Paraguay Land Yields Thin Livelihood," *(Issues marked with an asterisk are included on a special list of Magazines available to teachers in packets of ten for $1.00.)*

LANDLOCKED PARAGUAY'S SOUTHBOUND RIVERS CARRY HER EXPORTS TO THE SEA

Ethiopia Regains Lost Province of Ogaden

MONTHS of drought and a season of deluge make the living rugged for primitive Somali tribesmen of Ogaden, a scrub-covered desert region of east Africa. This is the uninviting wilderness that was recently restored to its pre-1935 status as a province of Ethiopia by the British administration of conquered Italian Somaliland.

Easternmost of the dozen provinces that compose Haile Selassie's liberated empire, Ogaden is roughly the size of West Virginia. Making its area indeterminate, however, is the fact that Ethiopia's border with Italian Somaliland never has been clearly established.

Tribesmen Know No Frontiers

From March through September, Ogaden, like the rest of Ethiopia, often has too much water. Drenching rains fall almost daily. Then for months on end water is so scarce that even feuding rival tribesmen observe a tacit truce when they meet at one of the desert's few year-round water holes.

The Ogaden plains slope eastward toward the Indian Ocean from Ethiopia's central plateau. The various tribes move from one patch of scrub to another with their sheep, goats, and long-horned cattle, keeping the water holes within range. They know no international frontier, and have never a thought of owing allegiance to one sovereignty or another. If the mood strikes them to go on a raid, they play no favorites in selecting victims.

Some 60 to 100 miles westward within Ogaden from the vague border with Italian Somaliland is the reliable water hole at Walwal. It was here, late in 1934, that Fascist Italian forces clashed with Ethiopians. The incident was magnified to serve as one of the excuses for the full-scale Fascist invasion which began in October, 1935. Ogaden was overrun in the first few days of the campaign.

Occupied by British During War

Some observers first believed that Italy sought only Ogaden with the idea of building a dam on the region's sole year-round river (illustration, next page) to make possible a large-scale farm-irrigation project on the desert. The invaders swept on, however, reaching Addis Ababa, Ethiopian capital (illustration, inside cover), in seven months. The Italian occupation lasted just five years, from May, 1936, to May, 1941.

The Ogaden territory was placed temporarily under British military administration by an Ethiopian-United Kingdom pact in 1942 to facilitate British prosecution of World War II. The arrangement was continued until Ogaden's recent return to Ethiopia.

Sasa Baneh and Warandab are the desert province's chief villages. Both are about midway along the road connecting Italian Somaliland's port of Mogadiscio with Addis Ababa's sea outlet, the port of Djibouti, in French Somaliland.

American oil interests have sought agreements to prospect for the

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by rail, upriver barge, and ocean freighter. The Mississippi channel is 35 feet deep throughout the 250 winding miles to the Gulf of Mexico—enough for big ocean-going ships and tankers.

Founded as a French military post in 1719, Baton Rouge means "red stick." According to one of varying versions, it was named for a giant red cypress tree.

Flags of imperial and republican France, Spain, Great Britain, the United States, the Confederate States, and Louisiana (briefly independent just before it joined the confederacy) have flown over the town. Becoming the state capital in 1849, it lost that honor from 1862 to 1882.

A bronze tablet on the beautifully landscaped grounds of the towering state capitol marks the site of the home of Zachary Taylor, the only United States president from Louisiana.

NOTE: Baton Rouge appears on the Society's map of the Southeastern United States.

For additional information, see "Louisiana Trades with the World," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for December, 1947; and "Louisiana, Land of Perpetual Romance," April, 1930.

J. BAYLOR ROBERTS

BRONZE BAS-RELIEF SHOWS THE FORMULATION OF LOUISIANA'S CIVIL CODE

These heavy doors lead to the senate chamber in the new capitol building in Baton Rouge. The state's civil code, modeled after one prepared by Napoleon, was drawn up in 1825.

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Bulletin No. 4, February 21, 1949

Midwest Farmers Fear Bad Grasshopper Year

WANTED: a few good recipes that will make grasshoppers an attractive item of diet. Why? To turn a plague into a blessing. Or, at least, to provide a new incentive for grasshopper control.

World-wide in distribution and known to man since history's dawn, grasshoppers do little harm where natural controls keep their numbers down. Every year, however, drought, heat, and other conditions combine to bring the numbers of grasshoppers to scourge proportions in many parts of the world (illustration, next page). In such numbers, they strip man's crop acres and grasslands.

Periodic Midwest Scourge

Farmers west of the Mississippi well know how damaging the grinding jaws of a few billion grasshoppers can be. Early signs indicate that 1949 may bring a summer of extra-bad infestation, government entomologists say, and a counterattack must be ready. The summer of 1936 was the last plague year. Grasshoppers then caused triple the nation's large average annual food-crop loss due to this cause.

As to grasshoppers for food, the possibilities are quite real, say a few pioneer souls who have eaten grasshopper drumsticks, feasted on grasshopper torsos braised in peanut oil, or consumed cakes made from the skittery "critters" dried and ground into flour.

Indians of the North American West ate them in summers of bad drought. They collected large quantities by encircling an area with converging fire. The singed 'hoppers accumulated in piles at the fire's center. Indians in Mexico today simplify this process by french-frying the insects. World War II literature for GI's in remote places suggested them as something to turn to when K rations ran out.

From present-day Palestine and Iran, from Argentina and Mexico, from India and South Africa, as from Kansas and Wisconsin, come periodic stories of various grasshopper species transforming crop areas into desert waste.

Latin America Often Suffers

Sardinia's worst infestation in its long recorded history found UNRRA in 1946 supplying jeeps, trailers, trucks, and flame-throwers on an island where oxcarts and donkeys still prevail. Wartime neglect of controls was partially blamed for a June-July crisis that devastated most of 500 square miles of infested pastureland.

Airplanes by the dozen and a sizable helicopter fleet now bulwark Argentina's army for poison-dusting annual grasshopper swarms. The pampas in particular, and Latin-American farmlands in general suffer with greater regularity than United States areas. A "Permanent Inter-American Committee for the Campaign Against the Locust" was formed in Buenos Aires last July with eight Latin-American republics participating.

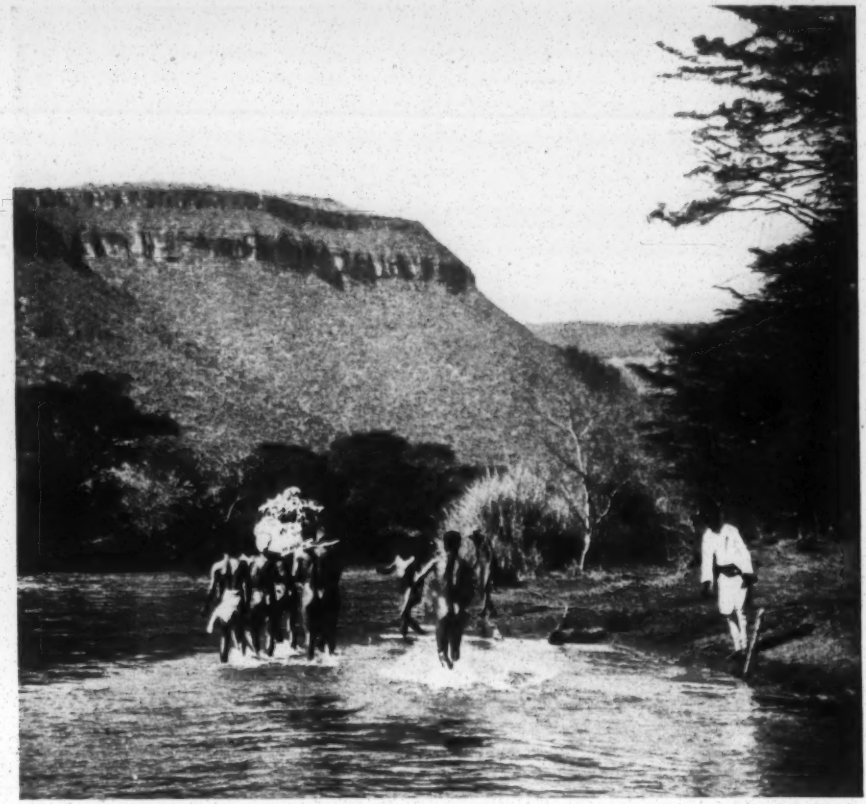
Turkeys, quail, frogs, snakes, skunks, and shrews are voracious

petroleum that may lie under Ogaden's sands. Mineral wealth, including gold, has been reported. Desert temperatures reaching 135 degrees are a deterrent to systematic searches for the province's resources.

NOTE: Ethiopia is shown on the Society's map of Africa.

For additional information, see "Open-Air Law Courts of Ethiopia" (18 photographs), in the *National Geographic Magazine* for November, 1935; "Traveling Through the Highlands of Ethiopia," September, 1935; "Life's Tenor in Ethiopia," June, 1935; and "Modern Ethiopia," June, 1931.

See also, in the GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS, November 1, 1948, "Powers Agree on Italian Somaliland"; and "Italy's Recently Acquired Empire Grew Under Mussolini," October 15, 1945.



ALFRED M. BAILEY

A TRAVELING PARTY CROSSES ETHIOPIA'S MAIN RIVER—THE WEBBE SHIBELI

Water makes possible the well-worn overland trade route between Mogadiscio, Italian Somaliland, and Djibouti, French Somaliland. The track follows the Shibeli, an ample year-round stream flowing through Ethiopia's arid province of Ogaden, then switches to the valley of the Tub Fafan, a wadi-type watercourse which the desert eventually swallows. Floods pour through this gorge when great rains fall in the central Ethiopian highlands where the river rises. In the dry season the stream is still so deep that porters must carry their goods shoulder-high to keep them dry.

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Canton Intermingles War and Commerce

WAR and commerce have a way of intermingling in Chinese history. The recent withdrawal of the nationalist government to the important southern port of Canton (illustration, next page) came on the heels of extensive port improvements there which are linked with another war and an earlier commerce.

It was during the Opium War of 1839-42 that the Chinese, in order to keep British warships away, sank 12 rock-filled junks in Canton's Pearl River. Complete removal of these obstructions, after months of engineering labor, was announced only recently, along with other shipping improvements under way.

Political Upheavals Brewed There

Among these developments—pushed largely by evacuated war and relief supplies from embattled northern China—are the dredging of the channel between Canton and its near-by port, Whampoa; and the building of new Whampoa docks, warehouses, and other traffic-handling facilities. These facilities may be endangered by war almost before being used for trade if China's four southernmost provinces put up the "last-ditch" fight promised by the nationalists against the communists.

Canton is called the "Home of Revolutions." Many of the political upheavals that have shaken China were brewed there, including the revolt against the Manchus which brought in the Chinese Republic in 1912.

There is also an old Chinese saying that "everything new originates in Canton." This ancient city was China's first foreign-commerce port. It was visited by early Hindu, Persian, and Arab traders; then by pioneering Portuguese, Dutch, British, and American skippers. In the days of the Yankee clippers, romantic trade history was made by those who rounded Cape Horn to reach the China coast.

Canton was a focus of action in the Opium War. Afterward it was one of the first "Treaty Ports," where the extraterritorial privileges granted then to Great Britain and other Western powers were maintained until after World War II.

Humanity an Export

About 80 miles upriver from British Hong Kong, Canton has been both a rival and an outlying collector and distributor for the deep-sea port. It serves the populous Canton delta area in which some 9,000,000 inhabitants produce raw silk, rice, and tropical fruits, and turn out such native specialties as shawls, fans, and hand-worked ivory and jade.

Among Cantonese exports are the many people who have left their crowded home-area for the United States and Europe. Money and ideas returned to Canton by such native sons played an important role in the development of the modern city.

The ancient walls were torn down during the 1920's, a drainage system established, and wide paved avenues built. New office and public buildings, hotels, shops, and suburban developments began to appear, in

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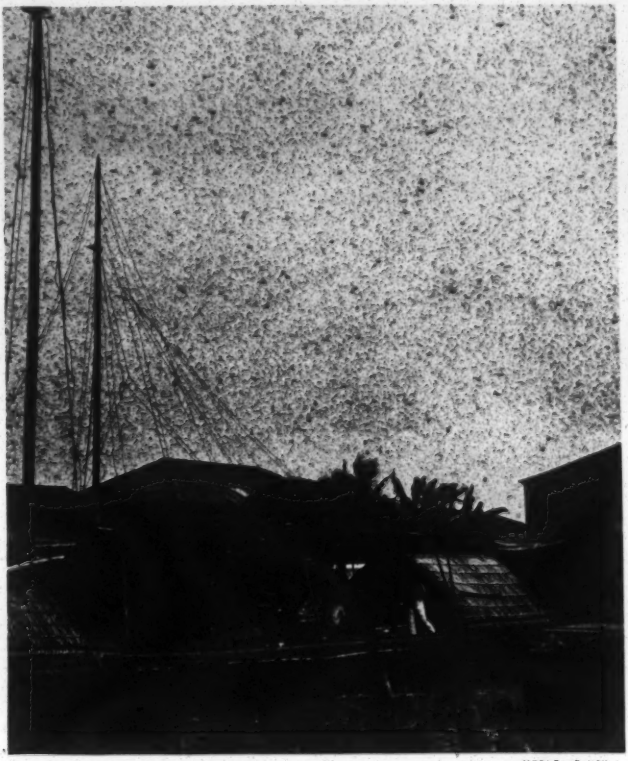
grasshopper eaters. Because Mrs. G. deposits her eggs in the ground in autumn, late-fall plowing helps to reduce the spring hatch. Development of grasshopper parasites has become an effective method of control.

When a scourge is at its height, a man standing in a crop field can plainly hear the grasshoppers chewing. Trains and even automobiles have been stalled for lack of traction due to rails and roads being covered with the massed insects.

Grasshopper ancestors caused the locust plagues in Egypt of Bible times. They provided dramatic realism for Pearl Buck's *Good Earth* of China. Mormons raised a monument at Salt Lake City to the gulls which came in answer to their prayers for an end to a grasshopper scourge.

Grasshoppers three feet long with legs strong enough to use as saws were reported to Rome by Pliny on a visit to India 1,900 years ago. They set the pattern for 20-foot specimens covering a modern railroad flatcar, as "proved" by postcards issued from the United States midwest.

NOTE: For further information, see "Exploring the Wonders of the Insect World" and "Insect Rivals of the Rainbow" (24 pages of color photographs and reproductions in color of paintings), in the *National Geographic Magazine*, July, 1929.



MERLE LE VOY

LOOKING FOR FOOD, LOCUSTS SWARM OVER APARRI, IN THE PHILIPPINES

Such insects correctly are called either locusts or grasshoppers. The term grasshopper includes all locusts (except the shrill-singing, tree-climbing cicada) but not all grasshoppers are locusts. Though known for hopping, most grasshoppers have large wings. Ordinarily flying only short distances, they go high in the sky when looking for a green field of food to ravage.

sharp contrast to the old sections with their crooked, crowded streets.

When the Japanese took over Canton three years before Pearl Harbor, the city's population was estimated at 1,000,000. Today in a settlement still patching up wartime bomber damage, and struggling against economic and other problems, this figure is reported to be stretching toward the million-and-a-half mark.

NOTE: Canton is shown on the Society's map of China.

For further information, see "Today on the China Coast," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for December, 1945*; "Changing Canton" (12 photographs), December, 1937; and "Coastal Cities of China," November, 1934.

W. ROBERT MOORE

IN CANTON, THOUSANDS LIVE ON FLOATING SAMPANS WITHIN SIGHT OF THE MODERN WATERFRONT

As much as any China coastal city, Canton demonstrates the mingling of East and West. The Pearl River makes an ample roadstead for small craft, but for larger vessels the channel must be dredged periodically. Most ocean steamers dock at Whampoa, the port just downstream which recently has been enlarged and improved.

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